SOV/2o-122-2-15/42

On the Rôle of External Stress in the Weakening During a Plastic Deformation

Weakening depends on the conditions of the deformation (temperature, velocity) and on the nature of the deformed alloy. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. V. V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physical-Technical Scientific Research Institute at Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

PRESENTED: May 7, 1958, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1958

Card 3/3

MAKOGON, M.B.; PANIN, V.Ye.; SUKHOVAROV, V.F.

Stimulating effect of straining on softening during the deformation process. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 4:50-57 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Metals--Cold working) (Deformations(Mechanics)

68878

S/139/59/000/05/025/026
E091/E114

AUTHOR: Sukhovarov, V.F.

TITLE: On the Equivalent Effect of Temperature and Deformation Rate on Flow Curves for Copper and Nickel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 164-171 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Specimens (diameter 0.7 cm, length 1.1 cm) of N1 nickel and electrolytic copper were investigated. Graphs are given of the true stress σ (kg/mm^2) as a function of the relative deformation ε (%). The elastic and instrumental deformations were subtracted when ε was calculated from the absolute deformation. It was found that if the equivalence condition $v \exp(U/RT) = \text{const}$ is satisfied (v - deformation rate, T - temperature, U - activation energy of softening), the deformation curves are identical for different (v_i, T_i). For example Fig 1 shows a plot of σ as a function of ε for the following sets of (v_i, T_i):
(2% hr^{-1}, 370 °C), (20% hr^{-1}, 400 °C) (2400% hr^{-1}, 471°C) all of which are equivalent ($v \exp(U/RT) = \text{const}$). As can be seen, all the points lie on a smooth curve.

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68878

S/139/59/000/05/025/026
E091/E114

On the Equivalent Effect of Temperature and Deformation Rate on Flow Curves for Copper and Nickel

The smooth curve is achieved if the following values are assumed for U :-

1) copper: U = 27.7 kcal/mole (78-292 °C)
U = 46.5 kcal/mole (358-508 °C)

2) nickel: U = 66.8 kcal/mole (370-471 °C)

Card 2/2

It was found that U is independent of preliminary cold working. The results obtained are interpreted in terms of the Mott dislocation mechanism.
There are 4 figures and 19 references, of which 10 are Soviet and 9 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute of the Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1959

SUKHOVAROV, V.F.

Equivalent effect of temperature and the speed of deformation on copper and nickel flow curves. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 6:71-76 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Copper--Heat treatment) (Nickel--Heat treatment)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

S/126/60/010/006/021/022
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Sukhovarov, V.F. and Kharlova, R.P.

TITLE: Strain-Ageing of Nickel and the Resultant Anomalies of the Relationship Between the Resistance to Deformation and the Temperature and Rate of Strain

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.6, pp.938-941

TEXT: The paper was presented at the Solid State Physics Conference, Tomsk, May 1960.
Nickel, used in the investigation described in the present paper, contained 0.05% C and traces of Co, Fe, Cu, Si and some other elements. The test pieces (11 mm long, 7 mm in diameter) were deformed in compression at the strain-rates of 2, 20 and 2400%/h at 8 different temperatures in the 20 to 350°C range, the stress/strain diagrams being obtained with the aid of an automatic recorder. These curves were used to construct the true stress/deformation (σ/ε) diagrams. The resistance to deformation at room temperature was hardly affected by the rate of strain. When, however, the test temperature was raised to 70°C, anomalous

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S/126/60/010/006/021/022
E193/E483

Strain-Ageing of Nickel and the Resultant Anomalies of the Relationship Between the Resistance to Deformation and the Temperature and Rate of Strain

effects were observed in that, starting from $\varepsilon = 12\%$, the resistance to deformation decreased with increasing rate of strain. At high temperatures, the anomalous effect became evident at smaller ε and its magnitude increased, reaching a maximum at about 200°C. At temperatures above approximately 320°C, the effect of increasing the rate of strain was normal, i.e. it brought about an increase in the resistance to deformation. The results obtained indicated that strain-ageing takes place in nickel deformed at temperatures between 70 and 300°C. It was postulated that this process is associated with the formation and destruction of Cottrell atmospheres, formed most probably by the carbon atoms. Acknowledgments are made to Professor M.A.Bol'shanin for his advice and for his comments on the paper. There are 2 figures and 13 references: 4 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet (1 of which is a translation into Russian).

Card 2/3

SUKHOVAROV, V.F.

Applicability of the principle of equivalence of the temperature and deformation rate on the bearing stress of nickel and of nichrome containing 18.3 at. % Cr. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:147-154 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Nickel) (Nichrome) (Deformations (Mechanics))

18 6200

S/126/61/011/002/019/025
E021/E435

AUTHOR: Sukhovarov, V.F.

TITLE: The Temperature-Rate Relationship of the Resistance to Deformation of Nichrome in the Region Where the K-State Exists

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.2, pp.302-306

TEXT: This paper was presented at the Conference for Solid State Physics in Tomsk, May 1958.

Samples of nichrome with 18.3 at.% chromium (diameter 7 mm, height 11 mm) were heated in vacuo at 900°C and cooled in air. Compression tests were carried out in the range 20 to 900°C at the strain rates of 2, 20 and 2400% per hour. Tests above 600°C were carried out in vacuo. The true values of stress and relative strain were determined and strain curves constructed. Up to 200°C the normal influence of the rate of strain on the resistance to compression was found. At 200 to 500°C the curves were anomalous but above 500°C the curves were in the normal order again at high degrees of strain. The curves for 300 (continuous

lines) and 600°C (dotted lines) are shown in Fig.1 (strain rates: oo - 2%/hour, ●● - 20%/hour, +- - 2400%/hour). Fig.2 and 3 show the relation between stress (σ_b, kg/mm^2) and temperature (°C) for different degrees of strain, ε = 2, 5 and 20%. With ε = 2% strain, the curves are normal up to 200°C and the usual effect of temperature is weakly expressed even at higher temperatures. An anomalous peak is observed above 600°C. This peak disappears with increasing degree of deformation (Fig.3). Thus, strain ageing of nichrome occurs at temperatures where the K-state exists. Therefore it seems likely that the deformation ageing is connected with the formation and destruction of short-range order. After air cooling, the initial state of the alloy will be partially ordered but there will be no quenched-in vacancies. Intensive formation of short range order can take place only on account of deformation vacancies. Because the process is a diffusion one, it will occur to a greater degree for low rates of strain. With increasing degree of deformation, the beginning of the sharp fall in the stress-temperature curve is displaced to the left. This is attributed to the fact that at high deformations

the degree of short range order and the dimensions of these regions decrease due to intensification of diffusion processes. Acknowledgments are made to Professor M.A.Bol'shanina for her assistance. There are 4 figures and 18 references: 8 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(Siberian Physicotechnical Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1960

Card 3/6

20218

S/126/62/013/002/011/019
E021/E480

18.1950

AUTHOR: Sukhovarov, V.F.

TITLE: The deformation ageing of nickel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.2, 1962, 275-279

TEXT: Samples were heated in vacuo for 2 hours at 900°C, furnace-cooled to 700°C, held for 30 minutes and quenched in water. The samples were compressed to a deformation of 7% at room temperature (at a rate of 20%/hour), aged at 160, 180, 190, 200 and 220°C for various times and then subjected to a second deformation at the same rate. The degree of deformation ageing was judged from the difference in the yield stress (resistance to deformation) during the initial and second deformation.
At 200°C, ageing for 2 hours gave the maximum yield point, longer time led to a decrease in yield point. At 160°C, resistance to deformation increased with ageing time throughout.
It is proposed that deformation ageing occurs in two stages.
In first stage, Cottrell atmospheres are formed; in the second stage segregations or precipitations develop which, after breaking

Card 1/2

SUKHOVAROV, V.F.; ALEKSANDROV, N.A.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.A.

Nature of the deformation aging of nickel. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 14 no.6:895-898 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Nickel--Hardening)

S/126/63/015/003/017/025
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Kudryavtseva, L.A., Panova, L.M., Popov, L.Ye. and Sukhovarov, V.F.

TITLE: The effect of various atomic defects on the kinetics of formation of the K-state in nickel-molybdenum alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 451 - 455

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to elucidate the nature of the low-temperature stage of relaxation of atomic defects in cold-worked nickel and its alloys. Experiments were conducted on a Ni-10% Mo alloy chosen for this purpose, because the formation of the K-state accompanied by a large increase in resistivity took place in quenched specimens of this material and because of the great difference in the atomic radii of Ni and Mo, which made it possible to assume that the movement of dislocated atoms would make little, if any, contribution to the formation of the K-state. The variation in electrical resistivity of cold-worked and quenched specimens during steplike, low-

The effect of various ....

temperature annealing was studied and the temperature-dependence of the internal friction of cold-worked, annealed and quenched specimens was determined. The results of electrical resistivity measurements are reproduced in Fig. 1, where ρ ($\mu\Omega$.cm) is plotted against the annealing temperature of cold-worked (curve 1) and quenched (curve 2) specimens. It will be seen that the low-temperature stage of the formation of the K-state was clearly defined in the cold-worked specimen and not revealed at all in the quenched alloy. The graph reproduced in Fig. 2, where the activation energy (U, kcal/mole) of the process is plotted against temperature (^{o}C) shows that the average value of U = 22 kcal/mole in the 50 - 150 ^{o}C interval increased at the end of the low-temperature stage of the process, corresponding to the deflection point on the curve shown in Fig. 1. Since, as has been stated above, dislocated atoms in the Ni-Mo alloy should not make any significant contribution to the formation of the K-state, the low-temperature stage of this process should be associated with atomic defects of a different type. The nature of these defects can be inferred from the results of internal-friction measurements

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The effect of various ....

reproduced in Fig. 3, where $Q^{-1} \times 10^4$ is plotted against the temperature (^{o}C) for specimens slowly cooled from 950 ^{o}C (curve 1), quenched from 950 ^{o}C (curve 2) and subject to cold plastic deformation (curve 3). It will be seen that internal friction of the cold-worked specimen had two peaks. It was postulated that the low-temperature peak at about 50 ^{o}C (i.e. the temperature at which the electrical resistivity of the cold-worked material increased during annealing) was associated with vacancy pairs. The peak at about 120 ^{o}C was attributed to the change in orientation of specific configurations of dislocated atoms observed earlier by Seeger at al (Phil. Mag., 1960, 5, 56) in pure nickel. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1962

Card 3/4

The effect of various ....

S/126/63/015/003/017/025
E193/E383

Fig. 1:

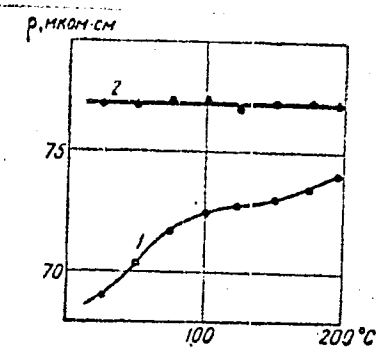

Рис. 1. Изменение электросопротивления при ступенчатых отпусках холоднодеформированного (*1*) и закаленного (*2*) образцов сплава Ni—Mo.

Fig. 2:

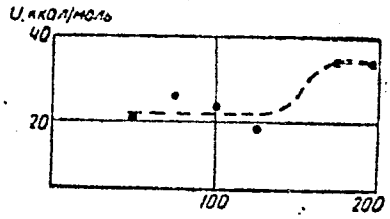

Рис. 2. Температурная зависимость энергии активации образования *K*-состояния в сплаве Ni—Mo.

Fig. 3:

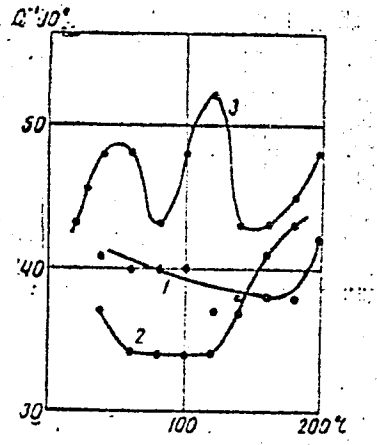

Рис. 3. Температурная зависимость внутреннего трения медленно охлажденного от 950° (*1*), закаленного от 950° (*2*) и холоднодеформированного (*3*) образцов сплава Ni—Mo.

Card 4/4

L 18552-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3001695 S/0126/63/015/005/0703/0709

AUTHORS: Sukhovarov, V.F.; Popov, L.Ye; Karavayeva, V.V.; Panova, L.M.; Kharlova, R.P.; Makogon, M. B.

66
62

TITLE: Investigation of the atomic redistribution process in Ni + 10 at.% Mo alloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 5, 1963, 703-709

TOPIC TAGS: atomic redistribution, Ni-Mo alloy, nickel-molybdenum alloy

ABSTRACT: The thermal capacity and electrical resistivity of the alloy Ni + 10 at.% Mo was measured in studying formation of the K-state and its influence on the mechanical properties of the alloy. It is believed that short-range order formation is the necessary condition for K-state origin. The alloy was a homogeneous solid solution, the thermal treatment of which caused a variation in the degree of the short-range order. The difference between Ni and Mo atomic radii affects the activation energy of the formation and movement of vacancies which bring about the formation of K-state. A continuous heating of the specimen showed an uninterrupted increase in thermal capacity up to 330°C. At this point

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L 18552-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001695

4

a decrease began and lasted to 390°. This phenomenon is explained by formation of the K-state and by its subsequent destruction at 400C where the thermal capacity resumed its increase. The tests showed that formation of K-state increases the magnitude of electrical resistivity. "We express our sincere appreciation to Professor M. A. Bol'shanina for drawing our attention to the Ni-Mo system and to Engineer L. K. Novikova for the hydrogen annealing of the samples". Orig. art has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul62	DATE ACQ: 11Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 020	OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

L 13014-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4/Pad ASD(f)-2/ ... JD/HW/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046834 S/0000/64/000/000/0150/0154

AUTHOR: Popov, L. Ye.; Sukhovarov, V. F.; Panova, L. M.; Sakova, M. P.

TITLE: Effect of atomic defect relaxation on diffusion transformation in Ni-Mo alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnyykh splavov. Issledovaniya ... Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 150-154

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion, nickel, molybdenum, nickel molybdenum alloy, activation energy, migration energy, diffusion transformation, atomic defect, atomic defect relaxation

ABSTRACT: During stepwise tempering or heating at a constant rate, cold-worked nickel reveals two stages of atomic defect relaxation at temperatures higher than room temperature, evidenced by the recovery of electrical resistance and density ... energy ... It was therefore considered desirable to in- ... transformations in cold-worked ... of the alloy components. In the present paper, an alloy was selected with 10 at.% Mo. The difference between the atomic radii in this alloy could affect its diffusion in

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L 13017-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046834

6

comparison with Ni-Cr and Ni-Fe alloys. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows that the [illegible] alloy shows a marked increase in electrical resistance during [illegible] the sample emits decreases. At temperatures above 200C, [illegible] reaching a constant [illegible] measurement [illegible] activation energy. It was found that for nickel, this energy is [illegible] Ni-Mo alloy, however, these energies differ sharply. "The authors wish [illegible] [illegible] and 2 formulas.

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013099 S/0126/64/017/001/0118/0121

AUTHORS: Sukhovarov, V. F.; Popov, L. Ye.

TITLE: A study of the deformational aging of nickel under external loading

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metalloved., v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, Nl nickel, nickel deformation, metal flow, nickel aging, deformational aging, dislocation effect

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to study the effect of external loading on the progress of the deformational aging in nickel. The Nl nickel samples were 1 mm in diameter. They were annealed at 900C for two hours, cooled in the oven, and stretched at the deformation rate of 60%/hr (elongation curves were registered photographically). The difference ($\Delta\delta$) between the upper yield point and the stress at the end of the preliminary deformation and also the difference ($\Delta\delta'$) between the upper and the lower yield points, were studied. It was established that the relation of $\Delta\delta$ to log t was linear and that the activation energy of the deformational aging process can be calculated from the slope of the lines for the definite values of $\Delta\delta$. The activation energy (for chosen $\Delta\delta$ values) was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013099

found to be independent of the degree of a preliminary deformation and varied in the course of the process. This variation is believed to be caused by the fact that several processes rather than one occurred and that each involved a different activation energy. For this reason the values of the activation energies measured were quite meaningless. It may be assumed that the processes of the deformational aging with low activation energy occur in both loaded and load-free conditions. However, under load, the effect of aging becomes apparent (probably because of the distortion of dislocations) and reaches its maximum under the greatest external load. The study showed also that the deformational aging of nickel is related to the presence of carbon and (possibly) nitrogen. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029002 S/0126/64/017/003/0428/0434

AUTHOR: Popov, L. Ye.; Sukhovarov, V. F.

TITLE: On the temperature boundaries of intermittent deformation of nickel

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, vol. 17, no. 3, 1964, 428-434

TOPIC TAGS: temperature boundary, intermittent deformation, nickel, nickel deformation, plastic deformation, viscosity, age hardening

ABSTRACT: The degrees of plastic deformation of nickel, at which skips appear and disappear, depend on the temperature and speed of testing, decreasing with temperature increase and a speed decrease. The activation energy of the processes, associated with the appearance and disappearance of skips, is equal to 20 and 33 kcal/mole, respectively. It is assumed that skips appear when the difference between the upper and lower ranges of yield attain a definite minimum value. The disappearance of skips is associated with the transition of dislocation to a viscous motion along with atmospheres. Calculations of the speed viscous flow, were made according to the Weertman and Kottrell theories. The upper and lower temperature boundary of skips is found and plotted in graphs. By taking into consideration several assumptions made by the authors, the agreement of the theoretical curves with the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029002

experimental can be considered satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnichesky institut (Siberian Physical Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63	DATE ACQ: 27Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 013	OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 38472-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JH/EM/HW/JG/JD

ACC NR: AP6019497 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/006/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Shteyn, S. G.; Sukhovarov, V. F.; Butkevich, L. M.

ORG: Siberian Physico-technical Institute (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Recovery of the elastic modulus in type EI702 alloy

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: elastic modulus, high alloy steel, young modulus/ EI702 high alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The alloy under consideration has the following composition: 35.6% nickel; 12% chromium; 1.5% aluminum; 3% titanium; 0.8% manganese; 0.33% silicon; 0.025% carbon; remainder iron. The Young modulus was determined by the dynamic method. The value of the modulus was calculated by the formula:

$$E = 0{,}9463184 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{l^4}{t^2} \rho v^2,$$

where l is the length of the sample; t is its thickness; ρ is the density of the material; v is the vibration frequency of the sample. The absolute value of the modulus was determined with an error of

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.58:539.32

L 38472-66
ACC NR: AP6019497

0.8-1.5%. The change in the modulus was studied with stepwise annealing of the samples which had been previously quenched in water and had also been subjected to cold working by rolling. Based on the experimental data, a figure shows the dependence of the Young modulus on the annealing temperature for alloy EI702 previously deformed by 40%, and a second figure shows the same for a hardened alloy. As expected, deformation noticeably lowers the Young modulus. Another figure illustrated the Young modulus as a function of the annealing temperature of samples which had been deformed by rolling by 20%, after ageing at different temperatures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

pb

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, Ye.A.; ATABEKOV, G.I.; YABLOKOV, V.D.; OBRAZTSOV, V.A.; KAZAKOVA, V.A.; GAGORINA, N.P.; SUKHOVENKHOV, V.F.

Inventions. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:45 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ROMANOVSKAYA, A. SUKHOVERKH, Z. [translator]

"One-horned giraffe" by V. Saparin. Reviewed by A. Romanovskaia.
IUn.tekh. 3 no.6:58 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Geological surveys)
(Saparin, V.)

SUKHOVERKHOV, F. M. 18G34

USSR/Fish Catch 4307.0200 Jan 1948

"Present Status and Plans for the Development of the Fish Industry in Velikiye Luki Oblast," F. M. Sukhoverkhov, 5 pp

"Ryb Khoz" Vol XXIV, No 1

In Sep 1947 approximately 100 centners of smelt caught in three lakes of 7,040 hectares. In 1946, 174 centners of pike and perch caught in 11 lakes of 19,742 hectares, and 770 centners of bream caught in 69 lakes of 54,000 hectares. Average of 85 centners of herring caught per year in 13 lakes of 14,510 hectares. Includes table indicating actual number of centners of six varieties of fish caught in 1946 and possible catches in centners in 1950-1952.

18G34

[redacted], I. M.

Fish Culture, Carp

Hybrid carp stock for ponds and waters of steppe and forest-steppe drought regions of the U.S.S.R. Agrobiologiia No. 1, 1952.
Kandidat Biologicheskikh Nauk.

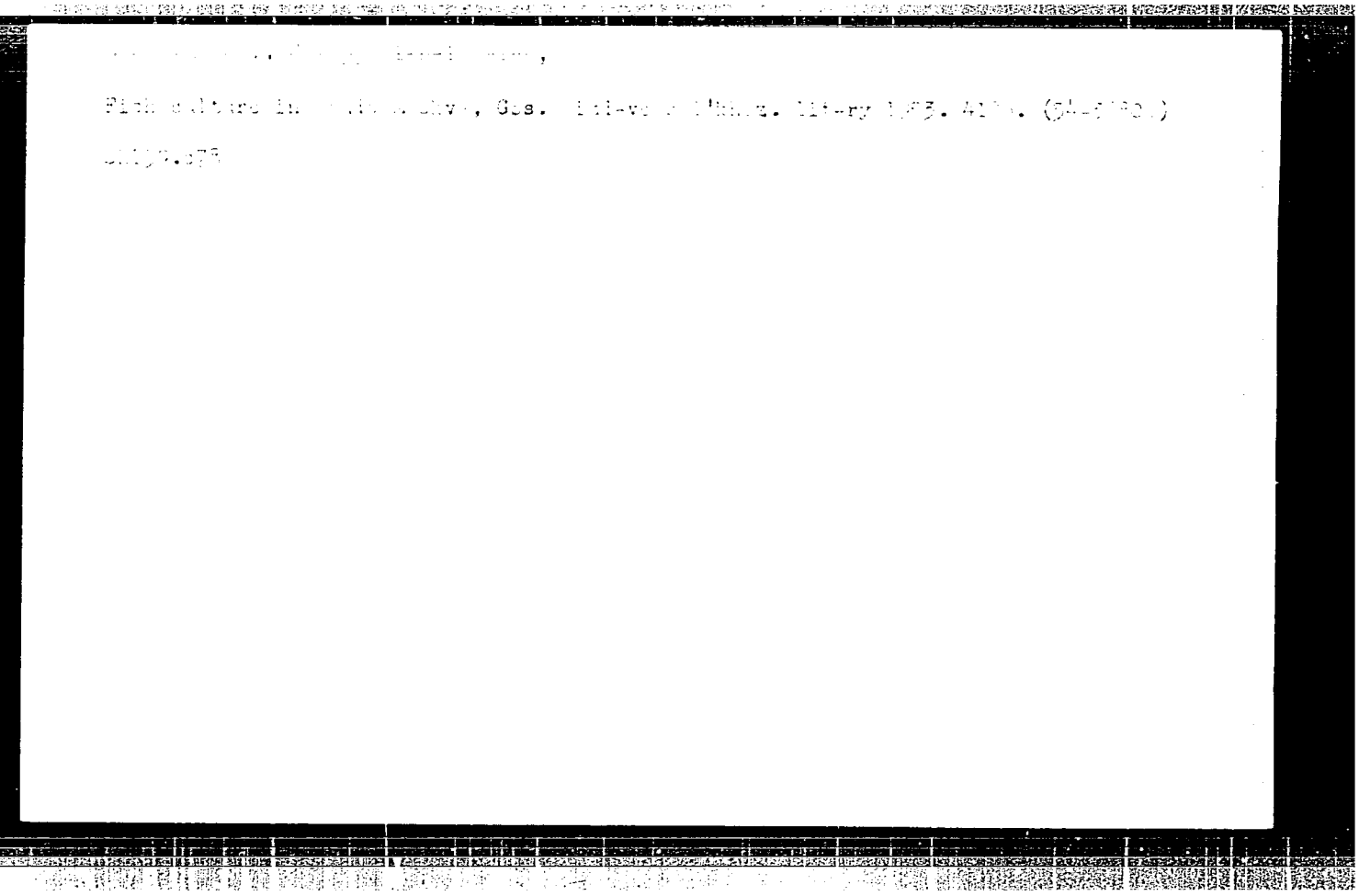
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

SUKHOVERKHOV, F. M., KOVALEVA, V. N., PISARENKOV, A. S.

Fish Culture

Breeding sterlets in ponds, Ryb. khoz., 28 No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.



[illegible], [illegible]

7796. [illegible] ---Koklinirovannoye [illegible] khozyaystvo [illegible]". (Kamen Rayon). M., Sel'khozgiz, [illegible]55. 48 s. s ill. 20 [illegible] 7,000 [illegible] 45 k. (55-4299) [illegible]9.311+636.5[illegible] (47.[illegible])

[illegible] Knizhnaya letopis', [illegible], [illegible] 55

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SUKHOVERKHOV, Filipp Mikhaylovich; CHERNOV, Petr Georgiyevich; MATTISEN, A.E., retsenzent; TSIUNCHIK, P.I., retsenzent; IL'INA, V.V., redaktor; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Designing and operating hydraulic installations in waters used for fishing] Proektirovanie i ekspluatatsiia gidrosooruzhenii rybovodnykh khoziaistv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 270 p.
(Hydraulic engineering) (MLRA 9:8)
(Fishways)
(Fish culture)

AKHMEROV, A.Kh., kand.biol.nauk; BATENKO, A.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BRUDASTOVA, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVINSKAYA, K.A., kand.biolog. nauk; GORDON, L.M., kand.ekon.nauk; DOROKHOV, S.M., rybovod-biolog; YEROKHINA, L.V., rybovod-biolog; IL'IN, V.M., rybovod-biolog; ISAYEV, A.I., rybovod-biolog; KADZEVICH, G.V., rybovod-biolog; KOMAROVA, I.V., kand.biol.nauk; KRYMOVA, R.V., rybovod-biolog; KULAKOVA, A.M., rybovod-biolog; MAMONTOVA, L.N., kand.biol.nauk; MEYSNER, Ye.V., kand.biol.nauk; MIKHEYEV, P.V., kand.biol.nauk; MUKHINA, R.I., kand.biol.nauk; PAKHOMOV, S.P., kand.biol.nauk; SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M., kand.biol.nauk; SOKOLOVA, Z.P., rybovod-biolog; TSIUNCHIK, R.I., rybovod-biolog; RYZHENKO, M.I., red.; KOSOVA, O.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on pond fish culture] Spravochnik po prudovomu rybovodstvu. Red.kollegiia: A.I.Isaev i dr. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 374 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva.

(Fish culture)

SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M., kand.biolog.nauk

Sensitivity of fish to feeds containing poisonous substances. Veterinariia 36 no.6:63-65 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Fishes--Food)

SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M., kand.biolog.nauk; DENISOV, L.I., inzh.; MATSUTSIN, N.G., inzh.; PISARENKOVA, A.S., rybovod; SHCHERBINA, A.K., doktor veterinarnykh nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.P., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Fish culturist's handbook] Spravochnik rybovoda. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 350 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fish culture)

PLAVIL'SHCHIKOV, N.; SHCHUKIN, S.; KORCHAGINA, V.; RODINA, V.; BATSYLEV, Ye.; NEKRASOV, V.; TRET'YAKOV, N.; TAIROV, N.; LEL'KOV, P. [deceased]; SUKHOVERKHOV, F.; KHOTILOVSKAYA, L., red.; VOLYNTSEVA, V., tekhn.red.

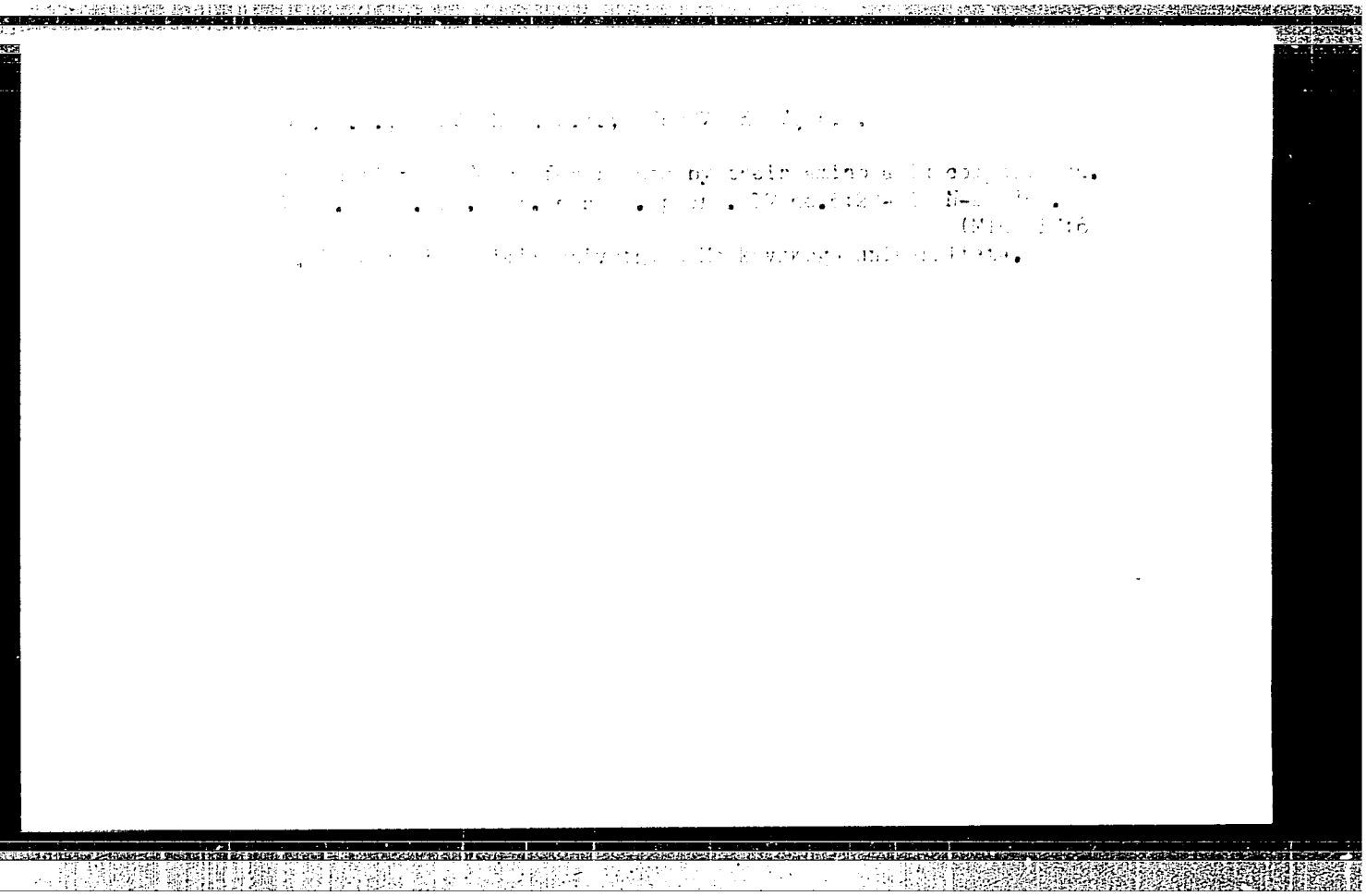
[Calendar for the young naturalist] Kalendar' iunogo naturalista. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1960. 358 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Agriculture)

SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M.; PISARENKOVA, A.S.

Rearing two-year-old Ctenopharingodon idella, Aristichtys nobilis, Hypophthalmichthys molitrix, and Mylopharyngodon piceus together with carp in the ponds of Moscow Province under conditions of dense stocking. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.14:68-73 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva (VNIPRKh).
(Moscow Province—Fish culture)
(Moscow Province--Carp)



SURHOVEAKHOV, F.M. Prinimala uchastiye SHCHERBINA, A.K., prof.; MECHAYEVA, Ye.G., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn.red.

[Pond fish culture] Prudovoe rybovodstvo. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 422 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Fishponds) (Fish culture)

[illegible]ey Konstantinovich; SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M.

[Fish diseases and the fundamentals of fish culture] Bolezni ryb i osnovy rybovodstva. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 294 p. (MIRA 18:9)

SUKHOVERKHOV, P.N.

Reduce the assortment of reinforced concrete elements. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.5:12-13 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zavod zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i stroydetaley tresta Promstroymaterialy, Novocherkassk.

(Precast concrete)

3/080/60/033/04/38/045

AUTHORS: Fialkov, A.S., Vaslyanina, O.V., Sukhoverkhov, V.F.

TITLE: New Graphitized Electrodes for Spectral Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 972 - 975

TEXT: The use of spectral electrodes of Soviet production leads usually to spectrograms with the lines of B, Si, Mg, Ca, Fe, Cu, Al and Ti, and therefore, they are not suited for the analysis of semiconductor materials. The gaseous method of purification was applied, therefore, which is widely used for the manufacture of graphite for atomic reactors. The active halogens, like chlorine and fluorine, convert ash admixtures into compounds which are completely eliminated at temperatures of 2,000 - 3,000°C. As halogen sources Freon-12, Freon-22 and elemental chlorine were used. It has been shown that chlorination eliminates all impurities except boron. This element is eliminated by fluorine. The best results are obtained, therefore, with a chlorine-fluorine mixture (Freon-12). The probable mechanism of the processes taking place during purification is discussed. A graph of the method proposed is given. There are: 1 table, 1 diagram, 1 graph, 1 photograph and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 1 American and 1 Hungarian.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1959

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7012405

$(BrF_4)_2SnF_6$ which was precipitated as a solid by vacuum vaporization. This material appears as white or slightly yellowish crystals with composition $(BrF_4)_2SnF_6$. SnF_4 and BrF_3 were reacted under similar conditions to produce the compound $(BrF_2)_2SnF_6$. The results of analysis of Mossbauer spectra of SnF_4 and the products of reaction between SnF_4 and bromium fluorides are tabulated. Data on the width and intensity of the components of doublet lines show characteristic asymmetric splitting. All resultant spectra are similar to that of SnF_4 with respect to chemical shift and splitting. This article was presented by Academician I. V. Tananayev on 4 February 1966. In conclusion the authors thank V. I. Baranovskiy for valuable consultation. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

New Complex Compounds of Hexafluorides of Molybdenum, Tungsten, Uranium, and Fluorides of Cesium and Ammonium

S/020/61/136/003/016/027
B016/B052

components in ClF_3 which they determined (except for NH_4F) as being very low. The reacting solutions were mixed in a Teflon vessel. The authors succeeded in obtaining the final products in a pure state, due to the homogeneous character of the reaction and the absence of side processes. Since these products formed as precipitations difficultly soluble in ClF_3, they were washed by ClF_3, the traces of which were then removed in vacuum. The solubility of NH_4F could not be determined as it burns rapidly, sometimes even explosively. Small and dry portions of it were therefore added to saturated hexafluoride solutions of Mo, W, and U in ClF_3 cooled down by dry ice. The precipitation was also treated with a hexafluoride solution and then washed three times with ClF_3. Table 1 shows the results of the analysis. There are 1 table and 13 references: 2 Soviet, 5 German, and 1 International.

PRESENTED: September 19, 1960, by I. V. Tananayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1960

SUKHOVERKHOV, V.G., inzh.; BAYEV, I.Ye., inzh.

The 11DE semiautomatic drilling unit. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.10: 25-26 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Master burovoy No.24 Neftpromyslovogo upravleniya Oktyabr'neft' (for Sukhoverkhov). 2. Inspektor Upravleniya Groznenskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Bayev).
(Oil well drilling riggs)

[redacted], M. P.

Carp

"Raising two-and three-year old carp in ponds at the same time." Ryb. khoz. 28, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SHIFFERS, Ye. V.; SUKHOVERKO, R.V.

Dynamics of accumulation of overground vegetable matter in desert, steppe, and meadow biogeocoenoses of the Terek-Kuma Lowland. Bot. zhur. 45 no.4:555-564 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V. L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Terek Valley--Pasture research)
(Kuma Valley--Pasture research)

REMEZOV, N.P. [deceased]; RODIN, L.Ye.; BAZILEVICH, N.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSANDROVA, V.D.; BORISOVA, I.V.; BYKOVA, L.N.; ZONNA, S.V.; KARPOVA, V.G.; MINA, V.N.; NECHAYEVA, N.T.; POLYATOVSKAYA, V.M.; REMEZOVA, G.L.; SAMOYLOVA, Ye.M.; SMIRNOVA, K.M.; SUKHOVERKO, R.V.

Methodological instructions for studying the biological cycle of ash substances and nitrogen of terrestrial plant communities in the main natural zones of the temperate zone. Bot. zhur. 48 no.6:869-877 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad i Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR, Moskva.

SUKHOVERKHOV, V.F., inzh.

TDP-60 skidding tractor for re-laying railroad tracks. Gor.zhur. no.4,.72 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kar'yer No.5 tresta Volchanskugol'.
(Mine railroads--Tracklaying machinery)

9.9100
3.1800

80137
S/141/59/002/06/019/024
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Vitkevich, V.V., Panovkin, B.N. and Sukhovey, A.G.

TITLE: The Structure of the Electron Non-homogeneities in the Solar Super-corona

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 1005 - 1007 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the authors (V.V. Vitkevich, Refs 1-3) carried out some investigations of the solar super-corona during 1954-1958. However, his observations gave comparatively little information on the form of the scattered source. In the following the results of additional observations are represented. The investigations were carried out at the Krymskaya stantsiya FIAN (Crimean Astronomical Station) at the wavelength of 5.8 m by means of two radio-interferometers. Systematic observations were carried out during the whole of June, 1959. During this period the solar activity was comparatively stable and did not disturb the radiation from a source in the constellation of Taurus. A curve showing the intensity of the radiation from the source (which was covered by the solar-corona) is shown in Figure 1. It is seen (Curve 1) that the

Card1/3

The Structure of the Electron Non-homogeneities in the Solar Super-corona

intensity decreased considerably on June 8; later, the intensity dropped further and reached a minimum value between June 14 and 16; further, the intensity increased and, beginning from June 24, it became constant. However, if the interferometer was oriented from East to West (Curve 2 of Figure 1) the intensity of the radiation followed a different pattern. At the Serpukhovskaya radiofizicheskaya stantsiya FIAN (Serpukhovo Radio-physics Station) it was possible to carry out the measurements at the wavelength of 3.5 m. The observations were done during mornings and evenings by employing an interferometer having a base of 320 m. The results obtained permitted the plotting of a curve showing the variations of the relative modulation depth during the morning measurements (Figure 3). The evening observations produced only a few points; these are denoted by crosses in Figure 3.

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E192/E382

The Structure of the Electron Non-homogeneities in the Solar Super-corona

There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1959

4

Card 3/3

39538
S/033/62/039/004/004/008
E032/E514

3.1720

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, Yu.I., Babiy, V.I., Vitkevich, V.V., Gorelova, M.V. and Sukhovey, A.G.

TITLE: Observations of solar radio-emission in the metre range during the total solar eclipse of February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.39, no.4, 1962, 643-652

TEXT: The observations were carried out at the Krymskaya nauchnaya stantsiya laboratorii radioastronomii FIAN (Crimean Scientific Station of the Radioastronomical Laboratory of FIAN) using the multichannel radiospectrograph described earlier (V.V.Vitkevich, Z.I.Kameneva, D.V.Kovalevskiy, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1, No.6, 864, 1956; V.V.Vitkevich, Tr.5 soveshchaniya po voprosam kosmogonii 9-12 marta 1955 g., Radioastronomiya, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1956, p.14). Various improvements have recently been introduced into this spectrograph and its wavelength range extended. The working range is 40-150 Mc/sec. There are sixteen channels and the sensitivity in each channel is 10^{-22} W/m^2 cps. Detailed results are now reproduced in the form

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of graphs for the 1.5-4 m range. Analysis of the results is used to determine the radio diameter of the sun which is found to be:

$$D_p = 0.035\lambda^2 - 0.035\lambda + 1.28,$$

where λ is in metres and D_p is in units of the optical diameter of the sun. Fig.9 shows the dependence of the intensity of solar radiation on wavelength. The computed effective radio temperature turned out to be practically the same for all wavelengths (7.5×10^5 °K). There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy in-t im. P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1961

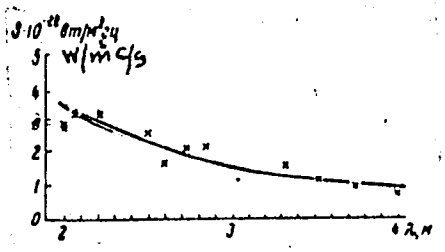

Fig.9

BABIY, V.I.; SUKHOVEY, A.G.

Triplex radio interferometer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.4:799-801 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Interferometer) (Radio astronomy--Equipment and supplies)

ACC NR: AT6023563 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sukhovey, A. G.; Nazarov, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Transistorized radio buoys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, oceanography, germanium transistor, transistorized circuit, radio equipment, ~~radar equipment, electronic equipment, communication equipment, individual floating equipment~~, hydrologic instrument, ~~hydrography~~, RADIO TRANSMISSION

ABSTRACT: While conventional radar reflectors and flashing beacons are adequate for finding self-contained buoys used in hydrologic work at close range in the oceans, that is, within 8 to 10 miles, the same is not true in fog, precipitation or when a sea is running, and it is particularly difficult to pick up the buoys at long range. The result is probable loss of the station and its valuable information. This difficulty has resulted in the recent use of radio transmitters in hydrologic buoys, but those manufactured by Soviet industry have serious faults, many of which are described,

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ACC NR: AT6023563

faults which led the Marine Hydrophysical Institute [morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut] of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukranian SSR to develop a transceiver free of many of the faults indicated. The principle feature, and major improvement over previous models, is the use of the type P602 germanium triode. The unit is described and its advantages depicted as small size and weight, economy, long self-contained life, reliability, use of transistor, ability to monitor the buoy and determine its position at any moment in time at considerable ranges. The transceiver can be used to take long-range bearings on the buoys, and to transmit information from buoy to ship. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08,17/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6023563 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sukhovey, A. G.; Nazarov, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Transistorized radio buoys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, oceanography, germanium transistor, transistorized circuit, radio equipment, ~~radar equipment, electronic equipment, communication equipment, individual floating equipment~~, hydrologic instrument, ~~hydrography~~, RADIO TRANSMISSION

ABSTRACT: While conventional radar reflectors and flashing beacons are adequate for finding self-contained buoys used in hydrologic work at close range in the oceans, that is, within 8 to 10 miles, the same is not true in fog, precipitation or when a sea is running, and it is particularly difficult to pick up the buoys at long range. The result is probable loss of the station and its valuable information. This difficulty has resulted in the recent use of radio transmitters in hydrologic buoys, but those manufactured by Soviet industry have serious faults, many of which are described,

Card 1/2

ZAKHARIKOV, N.A.; ROZHANSKIY, A.I.; SUKHOVEY, V.A.

Evaporative cooling of basin walls of pot furnaces. Stek.i ker. 18 no.9:7-12 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Glass furnaces)

BABIY, V.I.; VITKEVICH, V.V.; VIASOV, V.I.; GORELOVA, M.V.; SUKHOVEY, A.G.

The solar supercorona from observations made during 1959-1963.
Astron. zhur. 42 no.1:107-116 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.

SUKHOVEYEV, R.G.; CHEREPENNIKOV, A.I.; EL'KOV, F., red.

[Prestressed concrete elements for roofing of industrial elements] Predvaritel'no napriazhennye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii pokrytii promyshlennykh zdanii. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 90 p. (MIRA 17:7)

BARKAGAN, Z.S., dotsent; SUKHOVEYEVA, Ye.Ya.; GORODETSKAYA, N.M.

Clinical and hematological characteristics of hemophilia B (Christmas disease). Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.8:13-17 Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Z.S. Barkagan) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEMOPHILIA)

SHEVCHENKO, V.I.; SUKHOVEYEVA, Ye.Ya.

Blood coagulation in workers in X-ray rooms. Sov.med. 24 no.1: 100-103 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Z.S. Barkagan) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent F.M. Kolomiytsev).
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

DEDERER, Yu.M.; DYAGILEVA, L.P.; SUKHOVEYEVA, Ye.Ya.

Surgery for a patient with a PPT factor deficiency during a hemolytic crisis simulating acute appendicitis. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 6 no.3:49-53 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(HEMOPHILIA) (APPENDICITIS)
(HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

POLUSHKIN, B. V.; SUKHOVEYEVA, Ye. Ya.

Content of serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine) in the blood of patients with different forms of hemophilia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Z. S. Barkagan) i patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent A. V. Let'yen) Altayskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEMOPHILIA) (SEROTONIN)

Sukhoveyeva, Ye. Ya.

Diagnosis and clinical and laboratory characteristics of hemophilia C. Probl. gemat. i perel . krovi 8 no.6:9-13 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kliniki propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Z.S. Barkagan) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DEDERER, Yu.M., dotsent; SUKHOVITYEVA, Ye.Ya.

Diagnostic significance of the study of the blood coagulation system in gastrointestinal hemorrhage. Khirurgiia 39 no.8: 82-88 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.V. Ovchinnikov) i kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav.- dotsent Z.S. Barkagan) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BARKAGAN, Z.S.; SUKHOVEYEVA, Ye.Ya. (Barnaul)

Some comments on a discussion of the mechanisms of blood coagulation disorders under clinical and experimental conditions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.3:22-26 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:10)

LAVRUSHKO, P.; VAYNZOF, A.; BANNIK, Yu.; BUTORINA, E.; SUKHOVICH, V.

Hidden potentialities for the increase of labor productivity in pipe workshops. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 3 no. 10:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Ukraine--Pipe) (Labor productivity)

VAYNZOF, A.; SUKHOVICH, V.; LEV, B.; ZAKORKO, N.

Norms for the number of workers. Sots. trud 8 no.6:113-119 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Ukraine—Pipe mills)

SUKHOVILOV, F.G.

Shaft sinking with natural freezing of rocks. Shakht. stroi. no.7: 27-28 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sektor - 5 (NIS-5) Sovnarkhoza Komi ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona.
(Shaft sinking) (Soil freezing)

SUKHOVIY, F.I.; AKISHINA, N.I.; KARLINER, S.Ya.

Chronaxy of neuromuscular apparatus in alloxan diabetes. Vopr. fiziol. no.8:142-149 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(DIABETES, experimental,
chronaxy of nerve-musc. prep. in)
(NERVE-MUSCLE PREPARATION,
chronaxy in alloxan diabetes)

SUKHOVIY, F.I.

LEKHTSIYER, L.I. (Khar'kov); VORONYANSKIY, G.S. (Khar'kov); KAPLAN, P.M. (Khar'kov) SUKHOVIY, F.I. (Khar'kov); DINERSHTEYN, Z.M. (Khar'kov); SKRDYUKOVA, O.A. (Khar'kov)

Clinical, anatomical and physiological peculiarities of epulis. Probl. stom. 3:303-316 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(GUMS--TUMORS)

SUKHOVIY, F.I.; FRISHMAN, M.P.

Functional conditions of the thyroid gland in patients with late syphilis. Vest. derm. i ven. 34 no.7:39-43 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SYPHILIS) (THYROID GLAND)

BRAILOVSKIY, A.Ya.; BORKOVSKAYA, V.G.; BRIND, A.I.; DUKHOVIY, F.I.

Visceral and metabolic disorders in elderly and senile patients with eczema and neurodermatitis. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.7:27-33 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - dotsent A.I.Fyalkov), Kharkov.

SUKHOVIY, V. S.

Fishery Products - Preservation - Ukraine

Mechanized vat salting lines for small fish in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Ryb. khoz., 28, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SUKHOVOL'SKIY, N. I.

Abr., Clinic Maxillary and Facial Surgery, 1st Moscow Order Lenin Med. Inst., -c1948-.
"Dynamics of the Quantity of Antitoxin during Staphloanatoxinotherapy of Staphylococcic Infections in the Clinic for Maxilla Facial Diseases," Stomatologiya, No. 3, 1947;
"The Perimaxillary Phlegmons of Nondontogenous Origin," ibid., No. 1, 1948; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Subluxillities," ibid., No. 3, 1948.

SUKHOVEL'SKAYA, A. P.,
[illegible], L. P.
Caries [illegible] in chemical industry Stomatologiya, Moscow 1950, 4 (29-33)

Paragraph 33 4
It has been confirmed that local application of fluoride to teeth of workers exposed to acid substances in chemical factories has a protecting effect against caries and gingivitis. Pain from cavities was also abolished by use of fluoride paste.

SO: Section II Vol. 3 No. 1-6

*Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, 1949, item 36,457

[illegible], U. S.

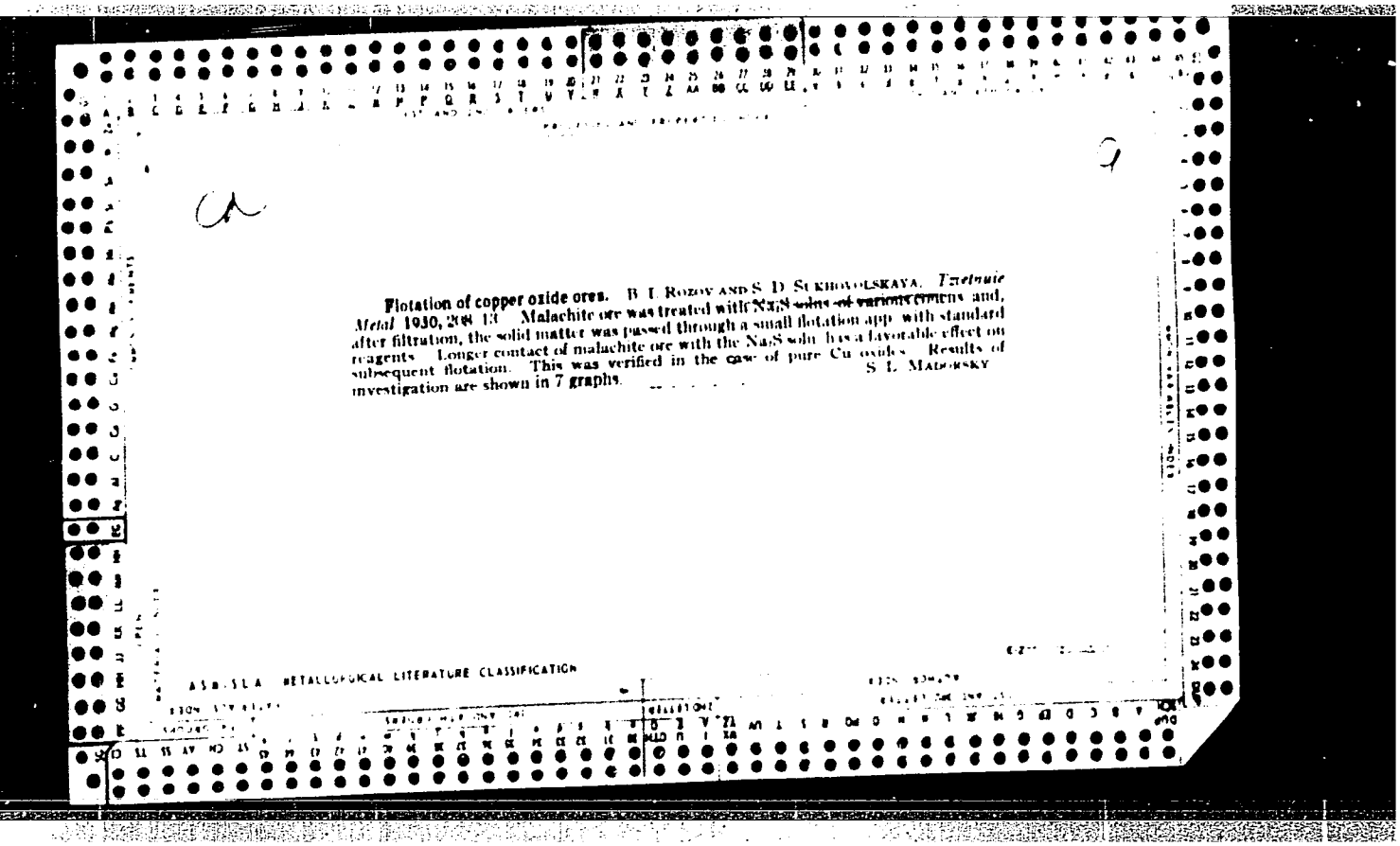
Preliminary

"Unpublished" [illegible] [illegible] bibliographical survey. [illegible], No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1956, Uncl.

SUKHOVOL'SKAYA, R.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow).

Modern method of surface anesthesia in dentistry. Stomatologiia no.4:15-18 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Anesthesia in dentistry)



Flotation of copper oxide ores. B. I. Rozov and S. D. Sukhotolskaya. *Tsvetnie Metal* 1930, 208-13. Malachite ore was treated with Na$_2$S solns. of various concns. and, after filtration, the solid matter was passed through a small flotation app. with standard reagents. Longer contact of malachite ore with the Na$_2$S soln. has a favorable effect on subsequent flotation. This was verified in the case of pure Cu oxides. Results of investigation are shown in 7 graphs.

S. L. Malovsky

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHILOVOL'SKAYA, S. D.

SHILOVOL'SKAYA, S. D. "On the action of alkali modifiers in flotation", Nauch.-inform. byulleten' (Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. i proyekt. in-t mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh), 1948, no. 2, p. 19-21.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

GROSMAN, L.I.; SUKHOVOL'SKAYA, S.D.

Separation of calcium and barium by flotation. TSvet.met. 28 no.1:7-13 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut Mekhanobr.
(Flotation) (Calcium) (Barium)

SOV/137-58-8-16275

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grosman, L.I., Sukhovol'skaya, S.D.

TITLE: On the Flotation Separation of Calcium and Barium Minerals (K voprosu flotatsionnogo razdeleniya mineralov kal'tsiya i bariya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Obogashcheniye rud tsvetnykh metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 51-59

ABSTRACT: The possibility of selective separation of a bulk scheelite-barite concentrate with alkylsulfate (I) is demonstrated. Successful use of I is attainable with prior elimination of oleic-acid film from the surface of the particles of the bulk concentrate; this is accomplished by acidification of the concentrate with HCl (1.5-2 g/liter). When the pulp pH is ~2 and the concentration of I is 80-100 mg/liter, a foam product is obtained consisting of a barite concentrate containing 95.1% $BaSO_4$, recovery being 92.8%, and a cell product which is the scheelite concentrate, containing 63.2% WO_3, recovery being 90.3%. It is established that the collector procedure developed is also applicable to the separation of synthetic mixtures of various

Card 1/2

SUKHOVOL'SKAYA, S. D. (Mekhanobr)

"Factors producing depression of minerals"

report presented at the 4th Scientific and Technical Session of the Mekhanobr Inst, Leningrad, 15-18 July 1958

SUKHOVOL'SKAYA, S.D.

Flotation of cassiterite; review of research carried out. Obog. rud 4 no.1:3-7 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flotation) (Cassiterite)

TA 15/49T36

USSR/Electricity Aug 48
Electrical Equipment
Systems, Electric

"Industrial Electrical Installations in Stalin's Postwar Five-Year Plan," M. D. Sukhovol'skiy, Engr, Main Elec Maintenance, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises USSR, 6 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 8

Describes certain projects in electrification of industry completed in first 2 years of postwar Five Year Plan. Discusses introduction of modern techniques into industrial electrical equipment

15/49T36

USSR/Electricity (Contd) Aug 48

construction, improvement of feed systems and distribution in plants, use of prefabricated appliances and complete transformer substations, latest methods of wiring workshops, and views on modernizing lighting and rectifiers.

15/49T36

SUKHOVOL'SKIY, M. D.

SURNACHEV, A.A., inzh.; SUKHOVOL'SKIY, S.N., inzh.

Search for practical designs of reinforced concrete beams for sectionless shields. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.9:76-93 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kuznetsk Basin—Mine timbering)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

SHMIDT, Ye.V.; SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

Effect of verbal conditioned stimulation on the visual analysor. Report no.1. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 3 no.6:809-815 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii zreniya Instituta nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
*verbal conditioned stimulation of visual analysor)
(EYE, physiology, VISION,
*verbal conditioned stimulation of visual analysor)

SHMIDT, Ye.V.; SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

Physiopathology of sensory aphasia; result of application of the conditioned reflex method for detection of certain mechanisms of cortical speech disorders. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 54. no.12:987-995 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Institut nevrologii i Institut farmakologii AMN SSSR.
(APHASIA, phyiology,
conditioned reflex detection of cortical mechanism)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
in aphasia, detection of cortical mechanism)

SUKHOVSKAYA, N. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Study of Reflex Reactions of the Human Being in the Normal and Pathological State according to the Indicator of Functional Mobility." Mos, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of Neurology, Inst of Normal and Pathological Physiology). 200 copies (KL 40-58,115)

SHMIDT, Ye.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.I.; GALUZO, N.V.; SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

Thermal receptor of the skin (functional mobility) in patients with vascular diseases of the brain. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 6:665-671 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(BRAIN—BLOOD VESSELS) (SKIN—INNERVATION)

DMITRIYEVA, T.M.; KURILOVA, L.M.; SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

Reflex reactions of thermoreceptors. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.8:14-17 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

SUKHOVOLSKIY, A.Ya., inzh.; LINSHITS, L.S., inzh.; RASSINSKIY, I.V., inzh.

Preparing prestressed reinforced concrete beams for roofs of industrial buildings. Transp. stroi. 14 no.7:20-23 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

[redacted]...

...rmining the rated number of the sliver from automatic AP-500-L spreading machines. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:32-33 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Orshanskogo l'nokombinata.

GAL'PERIN, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEYSAKHOVICH, A., inzh.; SUKHOY, L., inzh.

Investigating the performance of the feeding mechanism of sieve middlings purifiers. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.4:29-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina.
(Sieves)

GAL'PERIN, G.D.; SUKHOY, L.A.

Possibility of reducing the dynamic stresses in the drive of the continuous packaging and wrapping line of the APM automatic machine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:100-105 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya.
(Assembly-line methods) (Packaging)